

The Polynesian.

Vol. 8.

HONOLULU, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 22, 1851.

No. 28.

The Polynesian.

Published weekly at Honolulu, Oahu, Hawaiian Islands.
EDWIN O. HALL, EDITOR.

TERMS.
One copy per annum, in advance, \$6.00
One copy six months, in advance, 3.50
Single copies, 12 1/2 cts.

Rates of Advertising.
Square, (16 lines) first insertion, \$1.00
Square (16 lines) each continuance, .25
Square (8 lines or less) first insertion, .50
Square (8 lines or less) each continuance, .12 1/2
Ad. Notices, &c., not exceeding one half square, by the year, 5.00
Ad. Notices, &c., not exceeding one square, by the year, 8.00
Ad. Notices, &c., not exceeding one half square, by the year, 3.00
Ad. Notices, &c., not exceeding one square, by the year, 5.00
Yearly advertising limited to the advertiser's business.

ADVERTISEMENTS.—Twenty five cents per line for the first insertion, and six and one fourth cents each subsequent insertion.
Subscription to the Polynesian is payable invariably in advance.
No transient advertisements will be inserted, unless paid for.

HOUSES, LAND, &c.

REAL ESTATE

FOR SALE close to the beach fronting on Kaahumanu and Merchant streets, in the following: Fronting on Merchant street: 1. 40 ft 3 in front, 87 ft 10 in back. 2. 40 ft 3 in front, 101 ft 8 in back. 3. 40 ft 3 in front, 108 ft 6 in back. 4. 40 ft 3 in front, 41 ft 6 in back. 5. 44 ft 11 in front on Merchant st. 6. 41 ft front on Kaahumanu st. 7. 41 ft front, 85 ft 2 in back. 8. 41 ft front, 85 ft 2 in back. Apply to STARKEY, JANION & CO. Honolulu, Sept. 26, 1850.

VALUABLE house and lot for sale.—The new and commodious house recently erected on the subscribers, situated on Beuitania st., adjoining the residence of Dr. Rooke. Said house is in the most thorough manner of the very best materials. It contains fourteen rooms with a cellar underneath 36x28 ft. Adjoining the same is a large house, cook house, an excellent well of water, &c. Said house is well adapted for a hotel or boarding house. For further particulars apply to STARKEY, JANION & CO. Honolulu, Sept. 26, 1850.

FOR SALE.—The undersigned has a few lots of land situated on Waikiki plain for sale. Plans of the above may be seen at the Union room. 1-11 H. SEA.

FOR SALE.—An eligible lot of land on Nuuanu Valley nearly opposite the residence of E. O. Hall, Esq. and within a mile of the wharf; containing 3.50 acres, with a frontage of 154 links on Nuuanu road. Apply to J. H. Smith, Esq. Hale Oahu, agent for the proprietor.

A. F. TURNER, Civil engineer and Surveyor

GREGORY'S EXPRESS

The New York Herald, of Aug. 14th, says: "Messrs. Gregory are the first company to bring a shipment of gold dust by the Nicaragua route. The passage was made in 29 days, and when the gold was delivered, it was found to be only one day short of 22 days from San Francisco to New York."

Messrs. Burns, Couves & Co., New Orleans.
Messrs. Rawle, Drinker, & Co., Hongkong, China.
Messrs. Mitchell & Co., Honolulu, Oahu.

Our Express messengers, leaving Oahu and returning to Honolulu, will call at the following places: Marysville, Downville, Rough and Ready, Nevada City, Mormon Island, Georgetown, Grass Valley, Coloma, Auburn, and Hamilton, Yuba, and Feather rivers, and their forks and buttes.

Also, by Stockton to Angels, Carson's, Jamestown, and the Mines on the Mokelumne, Calaveras, Stanislaus, Tuolumne, Merced, and Mariposa rivers. A weekly Express also runs from Honolulu to Portland, and other cities in Oregon, to Honolulu, Hongkong, and also, to Canton, China.

The New York correspondent of the Alta California, July 3rd, says: "Gregory's faithful and reliable Express is waiting for me—I will conclude, hoping you will receive it, as Gregory delivers every thing entrusted to him, whether it be a bag of gold dust worth five hundred thousand dollars, or a letter from a gold miner to his amiable and interesting wife in the Atlantic States."

N. B. This is the only Express through from the States, which runs beyond San Francisco. Drafts at sight on the above offices. Deposits received for safe keeping. The highest price paid for clean gold dust.

JOSEPH W. GREGORY, Proprietor, Fireproof Banking house and Remittance office, corner Merchant and Montgomery sts. San Francisco.

Liverpool Underwriters' Association. Underwriter's Rooms, Liverpool, 25th Oct.

THIS is to certify to all whom it may concern, that the Committee for managing the affairs of the Association, have appointed Messrs. Starkey, Janion & Co., to act as their agent at the Sandwich Islands, subject to the annexed instructions which are to be exhibited on all occasions where the agent is required to act, so that no misunderstanding may arise with the parties assured or their representatives, as to the extent of authority vested in the agent.

No power from this Association can direct the assured, their agents, or assignees, or the masters of vessels that right over property which law has been taken; but it is presumed that the assured or their representatives will readily avail themselves of the assistance of an agent, who is appointed by the Association to act in their behalf, and whose operation will facilitate the settlement of loss or damage to the underwriters.

By order of the Committee, THOMAS COURT, Secy.

DILLS OF LADING for sale at the Polynesian office. July 26, 1851.

HOTELS.

Merchant's Exchange Hotel.

(LATE NATIONAL).
THE Subscribers, having leased the above establishment from J. Booth, Esq., are now prepared to receive boarders. The table will at all times be supplied with the best market affords. The sleeping apartments are large and airy, and in all the requisites of a first class hotel, it is unsurpassed by any house of the kind in this country.
HOLLISTER & GLEASON, Proprietors.
Oct. 18, 1851, 3m-23*

COMMERCIAL HOTEL.

HENRY MACFARLANE begs to acquaint his friends, and Gentlemen arriving in Honolulu, that his Hotel will be found to possess every requisite accommodation: Wines, Spirits, Ale and Porter, of superior quality. Superior Billiard Tables and Bowling Alleys. Hot, Cold, and Shower Baths.

WINE, SPIRITS, &c., PER BOTTLE.
Champagne, - - - \$2.50
Port, - - - 2.00
Sherry, - - - 2.00
Madeira, - - - 2.00
Hock, - - - 1.50
Sauterne, - - - 1.00
Claret, - - - 1.00
Cider, - - - 1.00

Hot Baths, - - - \$1.00
Cold and Shower Baths, - - - 50
Honolulu, September 21st, 1850.—19-1y.

HOTEL DE FRANCE.—VICTOR CHANCEREL

would respectfully inform his friends and the public that he has taken the above well known stand, where he will be happy at all times to wait upon those who may favor him with their patronage.

The bar will always be supplied with the best of liquors and cigars. The table will be furnished for the day or week. Pic-nic and private parties supplied at short notice. Good sleeping rooms attached to the premises. [Sept 14—1y-18]

CANTON HOTEL

THE UNDERSIGNED having taken the premises known as the Canton Hotel, lately occupied by Mr. Samuel Thompson, begs to notify the residents of Honolulu and transient visitors generally, that their bar will be constantly supplied with the choicest of Wines, Liquors, &c., and the table with the best viands the market affords, having secured the services of a first rate cook and steward, they hope by assiduity and strict attention to business, to merit a share of the public patronage.

N. B. A well fitted Billiard Room, Bowling Alley and sleeping apartments attached to the premises.
JOHN BARTLETT & CO.
Honolulu, July 20, 1850-6m

MAINE HOTEL.

BROWN & FRIEL, would respectfully notify their friends and the public generally, that they have taken the above named establishment, where they will be happy to receive the calls of those who may favor them with their patronage. The rooms are airy, and fitted up in elegant style. The bar will always be supplied with the choicest of wines, liquors and cigars. Two good bowling alleys are connected with the house.

N. B. A well fitted Billiard Room, gentlemen resident in Honolulu are respectfully invited to call and examine for themselves. 12-1y.

NEW HOTEL

LIBERTY HALL.

The above House has recently been opened as a first class Hotel. No expense has been spared in fitting it with every modern convenience for comfort and elegance. The Bar will always be supplied with the best of Wines, Liquors and Cigars; and the proprietor hopes by strict attention to the wants of his customers, to merit a share of the public patronage.

JAMES DAWSON. 17 1/2 y.

COMMERCIAL HOTEL.

Henry MacFarlane begs to inform his patrons and visitors to Honolulu, that he has just re-opened the Commercial Hotel, for the season; and that he intends, by supplying the table with every luxury that the market can afford, and paying strict attention to the comfort of his boarders, &c., to merit a renewal of the approbation which his house has always received.

Meal hours 8, 2, and 6 1/2 o'clock.
Honolulu Oct. 1, 1851-22-4f

THE BEST QUALITY

IRISH POTATOES

IN ANY QUANTITY,

at the

LOWEST PRICES,

on the

Wholesale and Retail,

by

L. L. TORBERT,

at

HONOLULU, EAST MAUI.

Cargoes bought on commission at \$1.50 per ton or 12 1/2 cents per bbl.

Enquire in Honolulu of A. P. Everett, or Makee, and Co.

There is a greater proportion of the RED potatoes at Honolulu than at any other part of the region.

Honolulu is the most convenient on board the Island of Maui, to get cargoes on board. 6m-17*

CHARLES BURGESS gives notice to the residents of Honolulu, that he is able to supply them with all kinds of jewelry, viz: wedding rings, Keeper's stone set, plain and chased scale rings, ear hoops, shirt studs, wrist buttons, gold vest buttons, etc., etc. Jewelry repaired. Old gold, silver, and California coin bought.

A few very handsome coralline stones, on hand.

CHAS. BURGESS, Jeweler, 11-6m King st., opposite the Maine Hotel

ISLAND PRODUCE.

The undersigned, having erected large and commodious buildings at Kahului, E. Maui, are prepared to furnish all kinds of Island Produce at that point at the shortest notice. Kahului is the landing place of the East Maui sugar plantations, and is a good and convenient harbor.

43-1f BOWLIN & CARTWRIGHT.

HEAVING DOLLS and Storage Hauls.

Don Quixote Vessels supplied with ship carpenters, joiners, caulkers, riggers, copper, lumber, nails, old junk pitch, oakum, paper, staves, &c., &c. Apply to C. A. TANNER, at the sail loft, or J. H. JOHNSON, on board.

JOHN HAMILTON, Esq. of Sydney, N. S. W. lately from San Francisco, will hear of something to his advantage by calling immediately on the undersigned.

R. C. WYLLIE, Foreign Office, 1st July, 1851, 11-1f

SUGAR! Sugar! Sugar!!! Koloa Sugar for sale by H. HACKFELD.

45-1f

OK CARTS.—Six Oz Carts for sale by A. P. EVERETT.

45-1f

FOR SALE to arrive—4 cattle sugar mills, horizontal with rolls 22x15. By STARKEY, JANION & CO.

40 1/2 f

By Authority.

ALL FOREIGNERS are hereby notified that they cannot leave the Islands without PASSPORTS from the Department of Foreign Relations, and that before obtaining such Passports they are required to post up a notice in Hawaiian and English, in some conspicuous place in the district, town or village where they may reside, for at least one fortnight before their intended departure; and the law requires them, besides, to give notice of their intended departure, in the Polynesian newspaper, on five days previous to their departure.

In applying for Passports they are requested to present copies of the notices above referred to.

All Foreigners arriving at the Islands with Passports from the King's Ministers or Consuls residing abroad, are immediately on arrival, to present them to the Minister of Foreign Relations, who, if regular, will give them.

All Foreigners (in ignorance of the existing Passport laws), arriving at the Islands without Passports, and others who may wish to settle on the Islands, require to obtain, previously, written permission from the Governor of Oahu, and are requested in forwarding their written applications to His Excellency, to make known who they are, through certificates from the Ministers or Consuls of their several nations, resident at this Court, or in default of such of their own nations, through such certificates of the Ministers or Consuls of any other foreign nation as may have been furnished to the Department of Foreign Relations.

18th February, 1851. R. C. WYLLIE, Department of Foreign Relations.

[Foreigners may procure blank forms by applying at the Polynesian Office.]

NOTICE FROM THE GOVERNOR OF OAHU.

All Captains and Commanders of Foreign Vessels arriving at the Ports of this Kingdom are hereby notified that the following is a Law of this Kingdom:

"No Captain of a foreign vessel shall receive on board his vessel, any native, to proceed to sea, nor shall any native go on board any foreign vessel, unless he first obtain the written consent of the Governor or his agent, nor shall he continue a man on board for a longer period than such certificate allows. Whoever violates this law shall be fined five dollars."

M. KEEUANAOKA, 18th February, 1850.

For the Polynesian.

Ma. Editor.—The writer has read with much interest the late articles in your paper on the subject of temperance by his Excellency the Minister of Foreign Relations. The frankness and candor of the articles deserve much commendation, and their temperance, too, considering the nature of the subject. We are not without hope, that his Excellency may yet see and embrace the truth on this important subject. We should rejoice in such an acquisition to the temperance cause. We have known great numbers who have taken up this subject with precisely the same views expressed by Mr. W., but on further examination have given their hearty approval, both by precept and example, of total principles. From the well-known candor and philanthropic character of Mr. W. may we not hope that the same will be true in his case. If such should be the case, we venture to say, he will never again express his approval of the distillation of rum on Hawaiian sugar plantations. But entertaining the opinion, that spirits taken regularly in moderate quantities are harmless, if not a useful luxury, it is not strange that he should wish the profit of the manufacture to accrue to Hawaiian planters. If he believed that the moderate use of spirits was on the whole hurtful, and moreover was the fruitful source of all the drunkenness in the world, his views of distillation, especially among a people of so little moral cultivation, and so little self-restraint as the Hawaiians, would be very different. Common sense, without any array of facts, (which might, however, easily be given), teaches that terrible drunkenness would follow in the train of those distilleries. Even among a people of far more self-restraint, they are always nurseries of intemperance.

With regard to duties there is more room for honest difference of opinion among those who adopt true temperance principles; on the ground that high duties do not keep out the evil.

The principles laid down by McCulloch are probably correct as it regards those articles which are regarded by the great majority of the people as necessary to their comfort or their pleasures. In a free country, it is of little use to make laws which conflict with the views and wishes of the great majority of the community. Such laws will generally be disobeyed, or remain a dead letter. But where the great majority believe that the true interest and happiness of the community are promoted by a law—the law can certainly be enforced. Twenty years ago, it would have been in vain for the States of Vermont and Maine to have enacted laws prohibiting the sale of intoxicating drinks as a beverage, and authorizing the destruction of the prohibited article. But such laws have now been enacted with the prospect that they will be carried out. The subject was first submitted to the decision of the people, and the legislators followed in their wake, believing that any traffic which was regarded by the people generally, as a nuisance could and should be stopped. This was the right course. And the prospect is, that intemperance will be reduced to the proper place of a luxury.

So in regard to high duties, wherever the people generally believe that their interests and the interests of the community are subserved by high duties—such duties can be enforced, and smuggling prevented mainly, if not entirely. If this is not so, we must say, it is useless to make law. It will only give new energy to crime. The selfish and unprincipled must have their way.

With regard to high duties at these islands, it is my opinion, if the question could be fairly stated, that 5-6 of the population, including foreign and native, would be in favor of high duties; and one-half of the remaining sixth, have probably a pecuniary interest in the traffic. The vote in the last legislature would lead to this conclusion, and also the fact that not more than 1-6 of the native population now taste of foreign spirits. That high duties have increased the consumption of spirits at the islands, has not yet been shown, and never can be, because it is not a fact. There are other causes in abundance, which have increased the consumption, without attributing it to an imaginary cause. It would be hard to prove that with low duties, the consumption would not have increased ten fold more.

One word more in regard to temperance societies, and I will close. Mr. W. inquires "do they (temperance societies) pursue their object here, through the use of the same means by which temperance societies have succeeded elsewhere?"

"Private societies are also very numerous here, but when they seek to over-ride King, Lords, and Commons, they go beyond their sphere."

I am unable to understand the bearing of these remarks. Temperance societies here and in other parts of the world, so far as I am acquainted, have been conducted on the same principles, and have aimed at precisely the same objects. These societies endeavor by the presentation of facts, arguments, and moral suasion to induce the whole community to adopt the principle of total abstinence from intoxicating drinks as a beverage. This object they regard as in the highest degree, philanthropic, and believe immeasurable good has been accomplished by these societies. They have no connection, as societies, with church or state. If the great body politic can be brought to adopt strictly temperance principles, the body-politic will take such measures to guard the community against the evils of rum as shall, in their wisdom, seem best. So in regard to churches, they have the right to make all other men teetotallers in principles and practice, if by example or persuasion, or argument, they can effect this object; conscious that they are

engaged in a cause approved of heaven; and which will finally be approved by the great and good in all the world, however much it may now be despised.

I make these remarks with the kindest feelings towards Mr. W. It would give me great joy to see him in the ranks of teetotallers. He cannot be a greater enemy to vituperation and personal abuse than the writer.

E. W. C.

Since writing the above, the following account of the National Temperance Convention at Saratoga, N. Y., in August last, has come to hand. Will you insert it in your paper?

Agreeably to previous notice, there came a numerous delegation from all parts of the country, comprising many distinguished and able men.

The Convention was organized by the choice of Chancellor Walworth as President, several Vice Presidents and Secretaries; and a business committee of one from each State, Territory, and Province represented.

The business committee presented resolutions, which were ably and thoroughly discussed, and at last adopted with unanimity. They are as follows:—

1. Resolved, That in assembling the fourth time in a national temperance convention, we gratefully acknowledge the goodness of God, in all past successes, and commit the cause of temperance to His future guidance and care.

2. Resolved, That the evils of intemperance cannot be prevented while the traffic of intoxicating liquors is a lever in the community, and that it is the right and duty of the people, in self defense, by legislation and other suitable means, to bring such traffic to an end.

3. Resolved, That the recent discussion and action in the legislatures of New Hampshire, Massachusetts, Connecticut, Vermont, Illinois and Indiana, on the subject; the constitutional exclusion of all license in Michigan and Ohio, and the entire outlawry of the traffic in spirituous liquors in Maine, are gratifying tokens of advance in public sentiment, and give reason to hope that, with the Divine blessing on judicious and persevering efforts, this immoral and pernicious traffic will ere long be done away.

4. Resolved, That a committee of three be appointed to prepare a brief address to the friends of Temperance throughout the union and provinces, to be presented to this convention.

5. Resolved, That as God has given to the people in organized civil government the means of defense from the evils of the traffic in intoxicating liquors to be used as a lever, and as these means are the adoption and execution of such legislative enactments as shall punish the continuance of such traffic, we recommend to the friends of temperance in their respective States, Territories, Provinces and Governments, forthwith to require what course of action on their part is necessary to secure the object, and with united hearts and strong hands, earnestly, firmly and perseveringly to pursue it until it is accomplished.

6. Resolved, That all who have wisely and efficiently labored in this great and good cause, have reason to thank God and take courage; and, while they depend on Him for success, to go forward with increasing zeal and energy, till this wicked and destructive traffic shall be done away.

7. Resolved, That the principle assumed and carried out in the Maine law, that spirituous and intoxicating liquor, kept for sale as a beverage, should be destroyed by the state, as a public evil, merits the approbation of this convention, as consonant with the destruction of the implements of gambling and counterfeiting, of poisonous food, infectious hides, weapons of war in the hands of an enemy; that if the liquor distillery is private property, it is only so as the implement of the counterfeiter, dangerous and deadly to the best interests of the community; that its destruction is no waste of the bounties of Providence more than the destruction of noxious weeds; while its very destruction enriches the state exceeding the amount for which it could have been sold; that it tends to put an end to all subterfuges, frauds and secret sales, as to the demands for it in the community; that it makes the state a perfect asylum for the inebriate; it is a solemn manifestation to the world of the vile and worthless nature of the article destroyed, and an unmistakable token to the vendor of the end to which a righteous public sentiment will bring his business. For these and other reasons the Convention give it their hearty approbation, and they do strongly recommend to all the friends of Temperance, to cherish it as the sure and the only sure principle of their course, and continually to urge its adoption upon every Legislature.

8. Resolved, That the effectual and permanent prohibition of the traffic in intoxicating liquors, to be used as a beverage, in any one state, will, we hope, be the precursor to its being prohibited in all the states, and the stopping of it in this country will be the forerunner of its being banished from the world.

9. Resolved, That wherever the traffic in intoxicating liquors is done away, all wise means for the promotion of the intellectual elevation, the moral purity, the social happiness and the highest good of men may be expected to produce greatly increased and much more beneficial results.

10. Resolved, That the efforts of the wise and the good in all lands for the promotion of temperance we hail with gladness and great joy, and we unite with them in all judicious measures for hastening the time when there shall not be a drunkard or a drunkard-maker on the globe.

It was delightful to see what zeal and harmony pervaded the meeting. There were the old veterans in the cause who began the work, and who have never faltered—there were the Washingtonians—the Sons of Temperance—the Rechababites—Temple of Honor—the

shipful, all sorts of names, and without any jealousy or division of interest, all earnestly of one mind and heart in regard to the great end of the Convention. As you will perceive from the resolutions passed, all the influence of the Convention bears upon one principal topic, viz., the destruction, not the regulation of the traffic of intoxicating drinks. There was a strong delegation from Maine, who interested the Convention much, in their statements of their new law—Maine has indeed taken a noble and noble stand, not of regulating what cannot be regulated, but of destroying what should be destroyed—both the traffic and the article itself. Massachusetts and several other states seemed desirous to claim some relation to Maine in their laws and efforts, but Maine was far above and ahead of them all. She has begun only. The prayer of all the friends of temperance and humanity is that she will not stop here. The new law is working well, as it is put upon their wharves; is condemned and turned into the gutter. Shops and vending places are searched, and the article wherever found is dragged forth, and put into its appropriate place.

In the evening of Wednesday, a crowded house was addressed by Dr. Jewett from Massachusetts, and General Cary from Ohio. Dr. Jewett in his own fascinating, happy and able way, upon the mistakes we had long made in attempting to regulate the traffic in intoxicating drinks. He showed very satisfactorily that it was in itself in its very nature an irregularity, and could not be regulated. It is an extravagance upon the body politic, and in all its aspects and

bearings an irregularity, and must remain so, as long as it exists. He compared it to a cancer on a man's face, which you might as well attempt to regulate, and call it a well regulated cancer. It cannot be done. So of the liquor traffic. Every effort to regulate this has proved a failure and always will. And now, as in Maine, we are engaged in the destruction, not the regulation.

Gen. Cary was also happy in his eloquent speech—condemning in terms of merited severity the fashionable and high places of liquor selling, and advocating stringent legal sanction as the only thing that can reach those who are so debased as to continue, in this day of light, to deal out to their fellow men the means of destruction both of body and soul.

Many distinguished men from all sections of the country made good speeches, and in a word, the meeting was one of great temperance and gave a new zeal to the friends of temperance, and a new impulse to their efforts, and hastened the time when the bright star that has risen in the east, shall pass over all the other States, and not waste till its cheering light and influence are seen and felt upon the shores of the Pacific.

CONSUMPTION OF INTOXICATING LIQUORS IN FRANCE.

My highly respectable and much esteemed friend Mr. Castle, in a communication to the Polynesian No. 16 of the 30th of August last, states:—"It is probably true that France is a more temperate country, than England Scotland or Ireland."

I advanced that same opinion in my address to the Legislature of last June. But I, at the same time, shewed that it was a fallacy to confound the measures of drunkenness in individuals, with the measure of the consumption of intoxicating liquors, in nations. I established on the high authority of Mr. G. R. Porter, that it by no means followed that an absolute, and even a great increase in the general consumption of ardent spirits, afforded certain evidence of increased intemperance; may, that it might even be, that the quantity consumed throughout the country might be doubled, while the general character for sobriety would be improved.

This distinction is easily drawn by all who have mixed in genteel society and marked its progress in the three United Kingdoms since the year 1815. After the general peace, there arose a much larger intercourse with the Continent, and it became fashionable to ape the manners of foreigners, who while they used wines and spirits, with their daily food, much more generally than the English, were vastly more moderate in their social enjoyments. This improvement, in the tone of society, increased from year to year—the moderate drinkers became moderate owing to the influence of fashion alone, and for many years, it has prevailed throughout the United Kingdom to that extent, that no man given to excess, or observed to rise from table, in a state disabling him from behaving like a gentleman, can keep his place in "good" society. During eleven years residence in London, and a free intercourse with society, both at public and private entertainments, I can only charge my memory, with two or three such cases. That reform, through the mere influence of fashion, seems to have been well proved before the Committee of the House of Commons instituted in 1834, for, among other resolutions, in their report, quoted by Mr. Castle, was this, which, in fact, was the first. "That it appears to your Committee from the evidence taken before them that the vice of intemperance has for some years past been on the decline in the higher and middle ranks; but has increased within the same period of time among the laboring classes and exists, at present, to a very great extent in the population of England Scotland and Ireland, and in the sea ports and manufacturing towns, including in its victims men, women and children."

According to the usages of society in the three Kingdoms, the fashion of the higher and middle classes, cannot easily extend to the working classes, and hence, they have not learned, by imitation, to be moderate in their potations. They cannot imitate what they are debased seeing, nor can those teetotallers who have never belonged to this class, or who have never mixed with the higher and middle classes, believe how easy it is for well bred gentlemen and ladies to be moderate in their libations. A full consciousness of this, has for some years past been on the decline of the teetotal pledge, as a security, against their falling into the gross habits of the vicious vulgar. As for the assertion of the teetotallers that moderation in the use of inebriating liquors, is only the first stage of excess, it may be true with the latter class, but that it is wholly untrue, in its general application to the higher and middle classes, every man who has had some experience of the world will instantly speak as to the general rule, without denying that it has its exceptions, in individual cases, of men of tastes naturally low and grovelling.

With these preliminary remarks, I proceed to give the statistics of Intemperance in France as prepared by R. M. Hartley Esq. of N. Y. From his tabular statement, "it appears that the annual consumption of wine in France is (or rather was in 1848) 746,471,429 gallons of brandy more than 90,000,000 of gallons—of cider 221,000,000 of gallons, and of beer 74,000,000 of gallons. This liquor at 25 cents per gallon, which is a low estimate, would amount to more than 260,000,000 of dollars (\$254,166,666 sterling;) but when it is considered that a great proportion of it is drunk and paid for, by the small measure, the expenditure for strong drink by the consumers, must equal a dollar per gallon, or over 1,000,000,000 of dollars, (\$208,533,333 sterling) annually."

Suppose the soil now used in France to raise grain and fruit to make intoxicating drinks, should be cultivated to raise food for man and beast, or materials to better the population what a change there would be. The nation could double its present population and its comfort too. But while the people are drinking, not 44 gallons of intoxicating liquors, but 44 gallons of naked undiluted alcohol, we have no great confidence in its sustaining itself under Republican rule.

Republicanism will be entirely temperate to stand. Had intemperance gone on increasing in this country, the last twenty years, as it had the previous twenty years, it is doubtful whether any Republic could have continued to this time."

(From the "New York Organ.")

Although Mr. Hartley professed to have prepared his statistics from official returns and other documents, I am disposed to consider that like the stories of there being 500,000 drunkards in the British Islands, and 500,000 in the U. States and 5,000,000 teetotallers in Ireland such accounts partake of no small exaggeration. If the French do consume per head, so much intoxicating liquor then, in that respect, they beat all the nations of the earth, and prove in the most unanswerable manner that the measure of the drunkenness, poverty and crime in nations is not to be found in the degree, in which they consume such intoxicating liquors. "Vtrum pulvis head agere, quod valde exasperat."

I am not sure that it is Mr. Hartley or the New York Organ that so dogmatically lays down the position of the incompatibility of Republican institutions with the use of intoxicating liquors. If we admit that position, the opposite will follow that Monarchy cannot subsist with teetotal societies and that temperance and treason, and kingly governments have an affinity, beyond

their mere alliteration, of the most dangerous tendency.